WASHINGTON CITY.

porting Voltee in Behaveliums

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1858

Business Notice.

he business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all is for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are disconNo payments should be made to Agents after this date, exMr. W. C. Lipscomb, jr., who is authorized to make collections ware, Maryland, and Virginia.

uscroos, March 23, 1888.—tf.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We shall not connive at or be a party to the es cape of the New York Herald from its untenable positions in reference to the triumphs of the administration and "the demoralized, torn, and shattered condition of the democratic party," even as modified by its leading article of the 4th inst., which we transfer to our columns to-day. What we have said, and what the Herald admits, is that the successes o the administration, so far, have been the solid triumphs of principle ever faction; and we now repeat that such victories always inure to the exclusive benefit of the democratic party. The results of the last eight months' experience constitute no exception to this rule; on the contrary, more than in any other series of events connected with our political history has the policy of the party which seeks by all possible means, to strengthen the bonds of the Union and to cultivate a spirit of friendship and confidence amongst all its members, been vindicated: insomuch that the opposition are utterly "demoralized, torn, and shattered," even to the extent of being unable to arrange a place of rendezvous, of depar ture, or to agree even upon a common destination

When our cotemporary admits the success of Mr Buchanan's administration upon the vital question of principle, we hold that to follow such admission by the declaration that the democratic party, whose faithful representative he is, is "tattered and torn," is an impeachment of the good sense and patriotism of the American people, charging them with either want of appreciation of what is honest in govern-ment, or with a factious opposition to the President himself. We see no evidence of the justice of either of these propositions.

It is true that the administration inherited two or three troublesome questions. We are not disposed to look into their origin or to find fault with those who have had the charge of them. They were of a character essentially difficult to manage, the more difficult because they were in no proper sense po litical in their nature. They had been thrust upon the democratic party by the fierce demagogues who through their sgency, had sought to overthrow and degrade it. The slavery question had been of near a half-century's growth. Political traders in the North, with a view of enlisting sectional prejudices and thereby commanding the federal offices through northern majorities, had everywhere proclaimed that it was the purpose of the South to force slavery into the public Territories, even up to the Canadian possessions. This was Mr. Seward's warning at Co lumbus, Ohio. The demogratic party had taken the ground that the people of the place should settle such matters in their own way. In a practical point of view, this principle of adjustment gave all advantages to the North; for the great avenues of emigration to the West were filled by free-State men But the principle was adopted because it was just, because it was constitutional, because it simply proposed that the people should govern themselves.

Yet it is manifest that in enforcing even such principle in the midst of great sectional excitement, which could not fail to impair the strength of the democratic party, more or less difficulty would be encountered. It was in meeting and overcoming these difficulties in a great degree that the President achieved a signal triumph, in reference to which the Herald and ourselves agree.

Now, what we claim is that these successes greatly strengthened the democratic party; else, as we see the present and future, they are not victories but practical defeats. -

In a kindred way, on former occasions, in which the Herald performed a distinguished part, we had met and put down defection in the democratic ranks upon the Wilmot provise ; and again the excitement about the fucitive slave law in 1850, and the more pervading stampede of 1854 on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the enactment of the Kansas law. In truth, these were steps leading up wards to the culminating follies of 1857-'8.

We never should overlook the fact, especially when a new administration comes into power, that there are many members of Congress who, like fruit picked from the popular tree before it is fully ripe require a good deal of brushing and rubbing to give them even the appearance of maturity and perfection. There are others again who have been so much in the public service as not clearly to understand whether they belong to the State or the State be longs to them. These constitute always a difficult people to get along with, and it is only now and then, on great questions, that it is possible to administer to them those depletive remedies which alone are of any value. Precisely these political diseases Mr. Buchanan had to prescribe for in meeting the first democratic Congress under his presidency and it must be confessed, when we recollect the healthy action of the legislative system for the last month of the session, it will be hardly possible to sustain an objection to the medicine administered

The difference upon political matters between the Herald and the Union is this : We support demo cratic principles and organizations; the Herald supports democratic principles, and is quite indifferent to organizations. The Herald's position is like one who hears, praises, but refuses to pay the preacher; like saying an act is nobly performed, but denying credit to the performer; in fact, like maintaining the justice of a great principle in government, but insisting that hereafter justice will be showered upon us like rain without human agency. In the army we reward high deeds by promotion; in the pulpit, and in all the professions and relations of life, the same rule prevails; and we would carry it into politics Besides, political organizations constitute a material part of the machinery of government, and, as the democracy ere the only reliable party, the only national, comprehensive, patriotic party, we think it eminently fit and proper that a great national journal like the Herald should be the defender, in a truthful way, of democratic organizations -at least, not mark them as decayed and discredited in the midst of their robust health, energy, and power.

Upon the subject of the possible consolidation

the opposition, we beg to remind the Herald of the events running through the eight years preceding the election of Mr. Buchanan, when the "slavery question" was not only open but absorbed every other, and to ask, now that negroism seems to be fairly crushed out, upon what principle our cotemporary is able to anticipate a union of the forces of the opposition for the great contest of 1860? The Herald refers to the "money question," taking its lessons branch of business was depressed, and about threeourths of the mercantile community were clamorous for the intervention of the government to relieve them of their obligations, and thinks it is possible that the opposition may open the canvass of 1860 upon that issue. At least there should be some parlel between the condition of the country now and in 1840, in order to justify the Herald's conclusions Besides, in 1840, under the leadership of the gallant Clay, and supported by a powerful and patriotic oranization, equally credited in the North and South he opposition presented a widely different appear nce from that which abolitionists exhibit at this day.

They claimed to be the national, Union-loving, con ervative men of the country. They embraced arge portion of the commercial and wealthy classes nd were successful in fixing the impression upor the country that they were more orderly, law-abiding and "respectable" than the democratic party. But above all, they were one people-they were not made up of abolitionists, anti-slavery men, native Amerias, socialists, Mormons, women's-rights peoplen short, the odds and ends of every old broken-down olitical enterprise of the past, as the opposition now resent themselves. To bring such materials to rether would create another bediam; they would boil up like the two powders of the seidlitz, and their effervescence would last about as durable.

THE SEARCH QUESTION AGAIN. We gave the other day a full report of the debates n Parliament on the subject of search, in order to enable our readers to see what language the minis try of the Earl of Derby would employ in announce ing to the British people and the world their subnission to the principles of international law on the subject of the equality of the nations upon the high eas maintained by the American government, which submission, in the most explicit and satisfactory terms, had been officially communicated to General Cass by the Earl of Malmesbury. We had previously stated the decision of her Majesty's governnent on the strength of despatches communicated to the Department of State through Lord Napier, employing substantially the language of those de patches, which was frank, manly, and unequivocal, and, we may add, all that this government could ask.

We find, notwithstanding these announcements nd, as we think, the equally satisfactory oral dec arations in the House of Commons on the same sub ect, that our enterprising and usually well-informed temporary, the New York Herald, continues to express its doubts whether, after all, the government of England has abandoned its ancient claim of visitation, or, in point of fact, has made any substantial conession on this important subject. The Herald eems to regard our notices of this matter as having been based wholly upon the report of the parliamen tary debate. In truth, we noted the satisfactory ecision of the British ministry long before the arrival in this country of the discussion in the Comnons, and on the credit wholly of the correspondence between the two governments.

The Herald has been one of the ablest, most con sistent, and powerful advocates of the American construction of the law of nations on the subject of search and visitation; but we venture to say that ournal would be quite as easily satisfied with disaowals on the part of England of the claim distinctly laid down by Lord Aberdeen in 1842 in reference to this matter as the present administration—especially so as the question came before the country this tim on the strength of the offensive exercise of the claim by British cruisers in our own seas.

We repeat again that England has utterly abandoned the assumed right, and thus closed the controversy.

A CHILLING RESPONSE

Mr. N. Sargent's Crittenden letter is having a wide circulation. Democratic papers publish it to expose the manner in which the new party is to be orranized to overthrow the ancient democracy; repubican papers, to ridicule and disavow the movement: while a few of the old-fashioned tariff journals mainain an ominous silence, as if they were pendering carefully the present situation of political affairs Take it altogether, the public response to Mr. Sargent's programme is anything but encouraging to the iccess of the movement. What the private reponses may be, we, of course, have no means of nowing. It is probable that the result will illusrate the maxim in politics, that parties cannot be manufactured to order, or moulded by individual effort to accomplish an individual purpose. Parties grow up little by little, and acquire strength by proseding from and resting upon the masses. Those who appear to be leaders are, in fact, but the exponents of the public wishes, are the followers of pubic sentiment rather than its controllers. Parties build up men; men cannot make parties. If we ompare Mr. Sargent's movement by the standard of and political philosophy, it is easy to perceive that t is destined to be a failure. As a specimen of what the republican papers say of it, we append the comments of the Ohio State Journal, which in most things speaks for Governor Chase :

things speaks for Governor Chase:

"In another part of this paper will be found Mr. Nathan Sargent's programme to destroy the republican party, and aid the Buchsnan democracy to re-elect him to the Presidency. The ostensible purpose, it is true, does not contemplate this, but the result will be the defeat of the republicans. A new party is to be formed, the effect of which will be to divide the republicans, and thus secure another triumph of the pro-slavery democracy. Against this new movement we enter our protest. The republican party is a national party—national in its principles—and it is only its enemies who charge it with being anything else."

NATIONAL ARMORIES.

An impression exists in many parts of the country that Congress at its laté session made provisifor the construction of additional armories, under the direction of the War Department. Mr. Secretary Floyd is fairly deluged with letters recommendng proper sites, of which there are doubtless many very desirable ones; but it appears that no action by the late Congress was taken on the subject, and the Secretary is therefore without any additional authority. It will be time to consider the fitness of thorsey. It will be time to consider the fitness of tot, at the same time retreating rapidly and calling on places when the department shall be authorized to Mr. Corcoran to shoot. I promise to give you the whole make selections from them.

GEN. WILLIAM WALKER.

This mysterious and inevitable individual, wi seems to be regarded, by a class of our fellow-citizens, as a kind of special Dispensation, and as holding the key to all future progress on the part of the good people of the United States, appeared again, a few days ago, at New Orleans, and gravely told his vice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of the Senate, who will be senated or the Senate of the Senate, who will be senated or the Senate of the Se listeners "that Mr. Buchanan, through his Secretary War, sent an ambassador to him (Gen. Walker) from the universal prostration of 1840, when every saying that if he would forego the Nicaragua enterprise and engage in the service of Mexico, and while that service do some act, such as tearing down the flag of Spain, rendering a war between Spain and Mexico inevitable, he (Walker) would receive the support of the administration

It is, perhaps, hardly worth while to say that the President never authorized the Secretary of War, or any other person, to speak for him to Gen. Walker sonally, or through an "ambassador," on the subject referred to; nor has the Secretary of War held any conversation with Gen. Walker, or through an assador, speaking for or representing the views of the President, or the administration, as declared in the report of Gen. Walker's speech.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Three Days Later from Europe--Arrival of the

New York, July 8.—The Cunard steamship Africa, rom Liverpool on the 26th, arrived here this morning. The news is generally unimportant.

The Africa saw nothing of the telegraphic fleet.
Parliamentary proceedings had been of an unimportant character. The India bill had passed to a second addite by a layer migrify.

tant character. The India bill had passed to a second reading by a large majority.

There was later telegraphic news from India and China; but the despatches contained nothing of striking importance. The news was discouraging to the government. But little progress had been made against the rebels since the last report. Shah Jehanpore had been relieved. A small conspiracy had been discovered in the Punjaub. The Rajah of Shunda, in Magpore, had rebelled. At Canton a general distrust prevailed.

Prince Napoleon has been constituted Minister of Al-geria, but remains at home.

The debates in the British Parliament on the French free-labor scheme excited considerable indignation in

France.
At Dantzic a fire had destroyed fifty-five houses and At Lanuxic a are and destroyed fifty-five houses and varehouses, involving a loss of 1,000,000 thalers.

It is reported that Spain has applied to France for sup-ort against British pressure in the matter of the slave rade around the coast of Cuba, and that the application and not with account.

thade around the coust of Cubs, and that the application had met with encouragement.

The Africa passed near the spot where the telegraph fleet should have concentrated, but the weather was too thick to see any great distance. DETAILS OF INDIA NEWS.

Shahjehanpore had been relieved, but was threatened by Nena Sahib. He was, however, repulsed. Lucknow was threatened by Begum with 20,000 men, during Gen. Grant's absence. Sir Colin Campbell had crossed the

anges.
The heat had been intense and the troops in Lucknow ere unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 in

antry.
Omerling had crossed the Ganges and threatened the
Bombay route, and the rebels had commenced marching to its relief.

A conspiracy had been developed in the 4th native in antry in the Punjaub. The ringleaders were seized annung. The Rajah of Shunda, on the Hyderabad, had rebelled, and several skirmishes there were reported.

COMMERCIAL BEPORT. LIVERPOOL, June 25.—The cotton market for the week opened with little inquiry and weak prices, but subsequently assumed a buoyancy, and closed with an advancing tendency, and an active demand, in consequence of advices by the Northern Light; sales of the week 45,000 bales. The estimated sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters—closing at the following rates:

Stock in port 646,000 bales, including 555,000 of American. The Manchester trade report was more favorable; holders demanding an advance, but prices were unchanged. At Havre tree ordinaire closed at 104f.

Breadstuffs were dull and nominal.

Bullion in the Bank had increased £114,000. The

ency market was slightly more stringent; Con count 934. Provisions closed dull and unchanged.

Provisions closed dull and unchanged.

The weather has been favorable to the crops. Richardson, Spencer & Co., report flour very dull, and quotations nominal; Western Canal 20s. a 21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s.; Ohio 21s. a 21s. 6d. Wheat very dull and nominally unchanged; red 5s. 10d. a 6s. 3d.; white 6s. 6d. a 6s. 10d. Corn had a declining tendency; yellow 34s. 6d.; white 53s. Provisions; beef was dull; pork firm; bacon heavy.

Lordon Markers.—Baring's circular reports rice heavy. Spirits turpentine steady at 47s. Linseed oil 32s. 9d. American securities were dull.

Exports of Cotton--Increase in the Receipts--

New ORLEANS, July 6.—The exports of cotton from this port to Great Britain during the past week show a considerable increase, being 21,000 bales, against only 5,000 the same week in '57.

rable increase, being 21,000 bates, against only 5,000 the same week in '57.

The increase in the receipts of cotton at all the ports, as compared with the same period last year, amounts to 114,000 bales.

The damage to the growing crops in consequence of the overflow, is now put down at 400,000 bales.

The report of the board of health of this city for the past week announces the occurrence of eight deaths from yellow fever—being an increase of six as compared with the preceding week. No alarm felt, however.

A break occurred in the Diamond island levee yester-day, which at last accumpts was twenty feet yide and four

lay, which at last accounts was twenty feet wide and four leep. Immediate efforts were made to stop the break, which it is believed will be successful. Non-Arrival of the Telegraph Fleet. TRINITY BAY, N. F., July 7—8, P. M.—The weather is clear and has been fine all day, with a westerly breeze, to intelligence has been received with regard to the tele

Probable Escape of Captain De Riviere. NEW YORK, July 8.—It is rumored here this evening that Captain De Riviere, who was arrested for an esca pade with the daughter of Colonel Blount, of Alabama

Markets.

Naw York, July 8.—Cotton is firm; sales of 1,800 bales at 12 1-16. Flour is firm; sales of 14,000 bbls.; State, \$3 80 a \$3 85; Ohio, \$4 60 a \$4 70; Southern is nominal. Wheat is heavy; sales of 30,000 bush.; southern red \$1 10 a \$1 22; white \$1 15 a \$1 43. Corn is nominal. Wheat is heavy; sales of 30,000 bush.; southern red \$1 10 a \$1 22; white \$1 15 a \$1 43. Corn is firm; sales of 33,000 bush.; mixed 67 a 78 cents. Pork is firm; mess, \$16 60 a \$16 75; prime \$13 60 a \$13 75. Lard is firm at 11 cents. Sugar generally closed buoyant; Muscovado 6 a 74c. Coffee is steady. 'Spirits turpentine is firm at 43 a 44 cents. Rosin is firm at \$1 624 a \$1 65. Rice is quiet at 3 a 34 cents.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Flour is steady; Howard street \$4 37½; City Mills, \$4 25. Wheat is steady with light receipts. Corn is firmer; white 73 a 75 cents; yellow, 78 a 79 cents. Whiskey is firm, at 23 a 24 cents. Provis-ions are dull and unchanged.

onsequently the letter of our special correspondent was

MR. CORCORAN AND MR. MURUAGA.

To the Editor of the Union:

The telegraphic despatch in the New York Herald, a day or two since, which has been copied or made the sub-ject of comment in several other journals, relating to the recent difficulty between Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Muruaga of the Spanish legation, is entirely erroneous in its state-ment of facts. Mr. Muruaga never was within ten feet of Mr. Corcoran on the occasion. Mr. Corcoran never presented or drew any pistol or other weapon. Mr. Mur-uaga did, at the time he flung his glove at Mr. Corcoran, whose back was turned to him,) draw and present a pis-

THE ARMY. WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjusant General's Office, Washington, July 3, 1858.

Promotions and appointments in the Army of the Ur ted States, made by the President, by and with the ad

> I-PROMOTIONS. CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John C. Palfrey, to be Send Lieutenant, December 31, 1857, the date of Captaeadbetter's resignation.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEE

Captain Campbell Graham, to be Major, December 9, 1857, vice Turnbull, deceased.

Brevet Second Lieutenant J. L. Kirby Smith, to be Second Lieutenant, December 9, 1857, the date of Captain Graham's promotion.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, to be Conel, June 14, 1858, vice Harney, appointed Brigad

onel, June 14, 1858, see Hanley, approach of General.

Major Marshall S. Howe, to be Lieutenant Colonel, June 14, 1858, vice Cooke, promoted.

Captain Lawrence P. Graham, to be Major, June 14, 1858, vice Howe, promoted.

First Lieutenant William D. Smith, to be Captain, June 4, 1858, vice Calhoun, deceased. [Company F.]

First Lieutenant Samuel H. Starr, to be Captain, June 14, 1858, vice Graham, promoted. [Company D.]

Second Lieutenant George A. Gordon, to be First Lieutenant, June 4, 1858, vice Smith, promoted. [Company E.]

Second Lieutenant John Mullins, to be First Lieuten ant, June 14, 1858, vice Starr, promoted. [Company D. Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Berry, to be Second Lieutenant, June 4, 1858, vice Gordon, promoted

ompany A.] Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles J. Walker, to be Sec d. Lieutenant, June 14, 1858, vice Mullins, promoted

First Lieutenant Eugene A. Carr, to be Captain, June 1, 1858, vice Anderson, resigned. [Company I:] Brevet Second Lieutenant Oliver H. Fish, to be Second Jeutenant, June 11, 1858, the date of First Lieutenant Carr's promotion. [Company B.] SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, to be Secon Lieutenant, January 1, 1858, vice Wood, resigned. [Company B.]

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN. Brevet Second Lieutenant Henry C. McNelll, to econd Lieutenant, October 26, 1857, vice Wright, deased. [Company C.] FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Colonel John Erving, of the Second Artillery, to be Colonel, October 5, 1857, wee Crane, deceased.
Captain Robert Anderson, of the Third Artillery, to be Major, October 5, 1857, wee Dimick, promoted to Second Artillery.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. Major Justin Dimick, of the First Artillery, to be Lieu mant Colonel, October 5, 1857, vice Erving, promoted to

THIRD REGIMENT OF ABTILLERY.

First Lieutenant James A. Hardie, to be Captain. Oc-First Lieutemant James A. Hardie, to be Captain, October 5, 1857, vice Anderson, promoted to First Artillery.
[Company G.]
Second Lieutemant John Drysdale, to be First Lieutemant, October 5, 1857, vice Hardie, promoted. [Company

Brevet Second Lieutenant Abram C. Wildrick, to be cond Lieutenant, October 5, 1857, vice Drysdale, p oted. [Company C.]

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Gustavus A. DeRussy, to be Captain, August 17, 1857, vice Grelaud, deceased. [Company K.] First Lieutenant John S. Garland, to be Captain, Dember 29, 1857, vice Magilton, resigned. [Company I.] Second Lieutenant Edward F. Bagley, to be First Lieutenant, August 17, 1857, vice DeRussy, promoted. [Company F.]
Second Lieutenant Frederick M. Follett, to be First

Second Lieutenant Frederick at. Follow, resigned Lieutenant, September 10, 1857, vice Willeox, resigned Company C.]
Second Lieutenant George S James, to be First Lieu lenant, December 29, 1857, rice Garland, promoted

tenant, December 29, 1857, vice Garland, promoted.

[Company G.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant George A. Kensel, to be
Second Lieutenant, August 17, 1857, vice Bagley, promoted.

[Company L.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles H. Morgan, of the
Third Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, September 10,
1857, vice Follett, promoted. [Company A.]

Brovet Second Lieutenant Francis Beach, of the Second
Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, December 29, 1857,
vice James, promoted. [Company E.]

PIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

First Lieutenant Seth M. Barton, to be Captain, October 31, 1857, vice Miller, resigned. [Company F.]
Second Lieutenant Walter Jones, to be First Lieuten nt. October 31, 1857, vice Barton, promoted. Brevet Second Lieutenant Aurelius F. Cone, of the

Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1857, vice Ives, deceased. [Company G.]
Brevet Second Lieutenant George Ryan, of the Sixth noted. [Company B.] [Since transfe th Infantry.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY Second Lieutenant John P. Hawkins, to be First Lieutenant, October 12, 1857, vice Wright, deceased. [Com pany D.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph S. Conrad, of the
Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, October 12,
1857, eice Hawkins, promoted. [Company E.]

THIRD REGIMENT OF INPANTRY. First Lieutenant James N. Ward, to be Captain, September 28, 1857, vice Van Horne, deceased. [Company

and Lieutenant Alexander E. Steen, to be First Lieutenant, September 28, 1857, nice Ward, promoted.

[Company A.]

Second Lieutenant Matthew L. Davis, jr., to be First

Lieutenant, January 14, 1858, vice Daniel, [Company F.]
Brevet Second Lieutenant George W. Holt, of the
Ninth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, September 28,
1857, e[∞] Steen, promoted. [Company F.]
Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Lee, of the Tenth

Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, January 14, 1858, vice Davis, promoted. [Company I.] FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTED Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward J. Conner, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1857, vice Nugen, deceased. [Company A.]

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Second Lieutenant Edmund C. Jones, to be First Lieumant, August 1, 1857, vice Palfrey, resigned. [Company

F.]
Second Lieutenant Augustus H. Plummer, to be First
Lieutenant, January 2, 1858, eec Van Bokkelen, who

vacates his regimental commission. [Company K.]
Second Lieutenant David P. Hancock, to be First Lieuenant, April 20, 1858, vice Pearce, resigned. [Compar

C.]
Brevet Second Lieutenant John S. Marmaduke, of the First Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, August 1, 1857, eice Jones, promoted. [Company B.]
Brevet second Lieutenant Charles E. Farrand, of the Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, January 2, 1858, vice Plummer, promoted. [Company A.] [Since transferred to First Infantry.] and Lieutenant Lafayette Peck, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 20, 1858, vice Hancock, promoted. [Company H.]

NINTH RESIMENT OF INFANTRY. First Lieutenant Thomas C. English, to be Captain, secember 29, 1857, rice Guthrie, deceased. [Company

and Lieutenant Philip A. Owen, to be First Lieuter ant, August 1, 1857, eice Davis, resigned. [Company C.] Second Lieutenant Edwin J. Harvie, to be First Lieutenant, December 29, 1857, eice English, promoted. [Company H.]
Brevet Second Lieutenant Paul J. Quattlebaum, of the Third Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, August 1, 1867, vice Owen, promoted. [Company B.]
Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert H. Anderson, of the

Seventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec 1857, cice Harvie, promoted. [Company E.] PROMOTION BY BREVET.

Colonel Albert S. Johnston, of the Second Regim

Cavalry, to be Brigadier General, by brevet, November 18, 1857, "for meritorious conduct, in the ability, real energy, and prudence displayed by him in the command of the army in Utah."

II-APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS. Brevet Brigadier General William S. Harney, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Dragoons, to be Jeneral, June 14, 1858, rice Smith, deceased.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. GCARTERIASTER & REPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant William L. Cabell, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, March 8, 1858, vice Masten, resigned.

William H. Gill, of Ohio, to be Military Storekeeper, June 12, 1858, vice McNutt, declined.

James C. McCarty, of Tennessee, to be Military Storekeeper, June 14, 1858, vice White, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Joseph C. Baily, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Sugeon, October 27, 1857, vice Byrne, resigned. PAY DEPARTMENT. Captain Thomas G. Rhett, of the Regiment of Mount

men, to be Paymaster, June 14, 1858, sice Walker

Dennis Murphy, of Virginia, to be Paymaster an Hitary Storekeeper, April 7, 1858, vice Luras, deceased RE-APPOINTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. Alexander W. Reynolds, lately Assistant Quartermas-ter in the Army of the United States, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, to date from August 5, 1847, rec Brent, deceased, and to resume his former place on the Army Register, next below Captain Stewart Van Vliet.

Matthew R. Stevenson, lately First Lieutenant in the Swatthew R. S

III—Appointments made by the President, since the

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Cadet Charles H. Ingraham, to be Second Lieu July 1, 1858, vice Smith, resigned. [Company K.]

The following-named Cadets, graduates of the Militar Academy, are attached to the army with the Brees of Second Lieutenant, in conformity with the fourth section of the act approved April 29, 1812, to rank from July 1, BANK.

1. Cadet William C. Paine. CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS
3. Cadet Joseph Dixon.
4. Cadet William H. Echols. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. 2. Cadet Moses J. White.

BRAGOON ARM. CAVALRY ARM. 15. Cadet Andrew Jackson, jr.....(1st.)

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN. Cadet John S. Saundam. INFANTRY ARM.

26. Cadet George N. Bascom----(9th, 27. Cadet Charles E. Jesup-----(10th. IV-TRANSFERRED.

Captain Horace Brooks, 2d Artillery, from Company Company H, April 3, 1858. Captain William Austine, 3d Artillery, from Company Captain William Austine, on Artillery, from Company B. Captain Edward O. C. Ord, 3d Artillery, from Company B to Company K. Captain William F. Barry, 2d Artillery, from Company H to Company A, April 3, 1858.

Second Lieutenant St. Clair Dearing, 4th Infantry, to the 2d Artillery, March 17, 1858.

Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Turner, 2d Artillery, to

the 2d Artillery, March 17, 1858.
Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Turner, 2d Artillery, to the 4th Infantry, March 17, 1858.
Second Lieutenant Alexander B. Montgomery, 3d Artillery, to the 4th Artillery, August 27, 1857.
Second Lieutenant Lawrence Kip, 4th Artillery, to the 3d Artillery, August 27, 1857.
Second Lieutenant George Ryan, 1st Infantry, to the 1th Infantry, June 24, 1858.
Second Lieutenant Charles E. Farrand, 7th Infantry, to the 1st Infantry, June 24, 1858.

7th Infantry, June 24, 1858.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Farrand, 7th Infantry, to the 1st Infantry, June 24, 1858. Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Berry, 1st Dra-toons, to the 2d Dragoons, April 13, 1858.

Cavalry, to the 1st Cavalry, April 24, 1858.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John T. Magruder, 2d Cavalry, to the 1st Cavalry, April 24, 1858. V-CASUALITIES.

Resigned, (13.) Captain Frederick H. Masten, Assistant Quartermaster, December 31, 1857. Captain Danville Leadbetter, Corps of Engineers, Dember 31, 1857. corge T. Anderson, 1st Cavalry, June 11

Captain Albert L. Magilton, 4th Artillery, December 9, 1857. First Lieutenant Orlando B. Wilcox, 4th Artillery, Sep-ember 10, 1857. First Lieutenant Nicholas B. Pearce, 7th Infantry,

Captain Andrew G. Miller, 1st Infantry, October 31.

April 20, 1858. First Lieutenant Robert H. Davis, 9th Infantry, Au First Lieutenant Edward A Palfrey, 7th Infantry, Auutenant Junius Daniel, 3d Infantry, January

14, 1858.
Second Lieutenant Robert C. Wood, jr., 2d Cavalry, January 1, 1858. Second Lieutenant Thos. F. Smith, 8th Infantry, April 1, 1858. Assistant Surgeon John Byrne, October 11, 1857.

By First Lieutenant William K. Van Bokelen, 7th Infantry, Assistant Quartermaster—his regimes aion, (only,) January 2, 1858. Commission vacated by new appo

1846.

By Brigadier General William S. Harney, his commis-tion as Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, Jun

Brevet Major General Persifor F. Smith, Brigadier General, at Fort Lewenworth, K. T., May 17, 1858.
Colonel Ichabod B. Crane, 1st Artillery, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., October 5, 1857.
Brevet Colonel William Turnbull, Major Corps of Topographical Engineers, at Wilmington, N. C., December 9, 1857.

157.

Brevet Major Jefferson Van Horne, Captain 3d Infaet Albumerone, New Mexico, September 28, 1857. ry, at Albuquerque, New Mexec, September 28, 185. Captain Thomas L. Brent, Assistant Quarterma. Fort Leavencorth, K.T. January 13, 1956. Fort Largementh, K.T., January 13, 1858.
Captain Charles H. Humber, 7th Infantry, at Fortmith, Arkanses, January 2, 1858.
Captain Patrick Calhoun, 2d Dragoons, at Pendieton, S.

Captain Patrick Cathoun, 2d Dragoous, at research, S. C. June 4, 1858.
Captain Presley N. Guthrie, 9th Infantry, at Newport, Ky., December 29, 1857.
Captain John H. Grelaud, 4th Artillery, at Fort Myers,

ptain John H. 1857. August 17, 1857. Lightmant Thomas Wright, 2d Infantry, at Fort First Lieutenant Thomas Wrig andell, N. T., October 12, 1857. Second Lieutenant John Nugen, 4th Infantry, at Fort Scilacoon, W. T., October 22, 1857. Second Lieutenant James Wright, Regiment of Mount-d Riflemen, at Albuquerque, Naw Mexico, October 26, 857.

Second Lieutenant Brayton C. Ives, 1st Infantry, at Fort Clarks, Tens., June 27, 1857. Paymaster Benjamin Walker, at St. Louis, Mo., May

Paymaster Despatch
28, 1858.

Military Storekeeper Edward Lucas, jr., Ordnance Department, at Harper's Ferry, Va., March 5, 1858.

Military Storekeeper Chester B. White, Quartermaster's heat, at Benicia Barracks, Cal., January 12, 1858.

VI. Officers have been arranged, in the foregoing or-der, to the companies to which they succeeded, in the natural course of promotion or appointment. Should a different assignment, however, have since been made by competent authority, it will take precedence of the

VII. The number, prefixed to the name of each of the Prevet Second Lieutenants, in the above list of appointments, indicates his rank among those of the same date.

VIII. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birth-place of the officer appointed, his age, and residence, when appointed, will, in every case, be promptly reported to the Adjutant Gen-

IX. The officers promoted will join their proper stations and companies without delay; unless on service, acting under special instructions, or on leave of absence, when they will so report, by letter, to the comanders of their respective corps, regiments, and posts. By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant Genera

THE SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH.

Anxiety is on the tip-toe of expectation, yet, up to the moment of this writing, nothing has been heard from the fleet of vessels engaged in laying down the sub-marine cable. The general opinion now is that it has been a failure—that new and unforescen difficulties have presented themselves, rendering the accomplishment of this great work an impossibility. Yet we continue to hope for the best. In the mean time, we append hereto a note from Tal. P. Shaffner, esq., on the subject, addressed to is some three weeks since, predicting a failure. We place Mr. Shaffner's note before the public at this time without any consultation with him, merely as a matter of public interest:

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1858

It is useless to enter into a discussion upon this subject at present. There is no probability that the contract will ever be made, for two reasons: First, the cable can never be worked if laid; second, there are reasons—some of which have been made known to the government—which will prevent the execution of any contract with that cumpany.

some of which have been made known to the government—which will prevent the execution of any contract with that company.

I have some pretensions to a knowledge of the science and art of telegraphing. Four years ago I published to the world in America and in Europe that my studies and experiments on both continents satisfied me that a current of electricity of any known form or mode of generation could not be transmitted for telegraphic service from Ireland to Newfoundland. Since that time there have been no new discoveries in galvanic or other electric developing powers changing the state of science, then calculated upon, in the demonstration of the impracticability of the proposed telegraph.

It has been stated that a current of electricity has been transmitted through the whole 3,000 miles of the Atlantic cable in the ships, and therefore there can be no doubt but what the climax has been attained. This imposition has been fully exposed in my memorial to Congress. When the cable is laid in the water, the element of retardation then commences its functions. "The further they lay out the cable the feebler will be the current," until it cease to traverse the wire.

I predict—not as a matter of prophecy, but as a certain result springing from the fixed laws in electric science—that the cable will be laid perhaps 1,000 or more miles, and it will be found unavailable for telegraphing. In this dilemma the company will have the cable broke again, and the accident will be charged to

graphing. In this dilemma the company will have the eable broke again, and the accident will be charged to Providence! This will be the finale.

Very respectfully, &c., &c., TAL. P. SHAFFNER.

THE TWO ORATIONS

[From the Boston Herald.]

[From the Deston Herald.]

Boston has vindicated her ancient name and fame. The two public addresses to which the citizens listened on Monday—of Mr. Choate and Mr. Holmes—were worthy of the occasion. Compared with what we have had to endure for the past few Independence Days, they are in all respects and at all points most refreshing.

Mr. Choate's address before the Young Men's Democratic Club we have given at as great length already as our limited space allowed; and upon a production of such a character it is unnecessary that we should impose any remark. Those who heard it at the time will have reason ever afterwards to congratulate themselves on the good fortune of having been present; and those who were not present to listen will fail to discharge a high duty and secure a lasting pleasure if they do not read the same while the hallowed associations of the day are hanging about them.

ing about them.

The oration of Mr. John J. Holmes before the city government was, in certain passages, a bold and manly defence of this Union, under whose sacred pledges we are allowed to nurture all our hopes for the Future and for Man, and imbodied some very proper and wholesome advice to those tumultuous Union-sliders, which they will greatly regret if they fail to heed it seasonably. This time the city got a neglectic context was a way. time the city got a potriotic orator; not a man, as Mr. Choate expressed it in his own address, "with incapacity to combine ideas and great capacity to overwork a single one." It is not strange that some people who heard it or read it wriggled, as it was like a heavy tread of the heel into a nest of creatures very much given to squirm inc.

heel into a nest of creatures very much given to squaming.

Mr. Holmes said well what he had to say, by way of rebuke to the men who get their living out of politics; his severily was well merited, and it is therefore not strange at all that it excited disfavor in certain quarters. "Whatever planks are put hereafter," said the orator, "into those platforms or rafts by which men endeavor to escape from a sinking party, I devoutly hope these may be firmly nalled—that no mere politician is worthy any office, and that no man who cannot and does not earn an honest living outside of politics and party can have an honest man's vote for any place of public trust, profit, or power."

power."
We are glad that Boston has put herself right again; and that she has, we need no better testimony than the fact that the same people who applauded the performance of the orator of last year whine as if they could not partiolic and partion and partiolic and partiolic and partiolic and partiolic and pa not endure it over the manly and sensible, and patriotic address of this. We trust that the city will countenance no more disunion orators; none whose philanthropic desires require them to preach of anything higher for withan American philanthropy.

ACQUITTAL OF GEN. LANE.

The Leavenworth Daily Ledger of the 2d instant announces the acquittal of General Lane of the charge of killing Jenkins. The decision of the court was to this Commission vacated under the 7th section of the act of June 18 meet:
"In making out a case against the defendant, it was

"In making out a case against the defendant, it was necessary, first, to prove that a murder had been committed; and, secondly, by General Lane. The prosecution had failed to establish the first. The court were unanimously of the opinion that no murder had been committed; and as the Territory having failed to establish this primary fact, the only charge contained in the affidavit, the defendant, General Lane, was accordingly

discharged."
A correspondent of the Ledger, writing from Lawrence, where the trial was held, says:
"The decision, though generally expected, is not universally approved. Col. S. W. Eldridge denounces it bitterly. He told Justice Ladd, just after the decision, that if he (Eldridge) was ever brought before him, and convicted of any crime, he would shoot him as true as fate.

convicted of any crime, he would fate,

"There is nothing in this decision to prevent the grand jury indicting Lane, if so disposed. By express statutory provision, the evidence, together with the decision, must be submitted to them by the clerk of the district court. The examination having been so full, and, withal, so fair, it is very doubtful whether the grand jury will ever cause another proceeding, on the same charge, to be instituted."

We were shown on 'Change yesterday a sample of new white wheat from North Carolina—the first received from that State this season—consigned to Messrs. Stoddard & Clark, of this city. It was grown in the western part of the State, and we learn that the entire crop there, about which there was at one time so much complaint on account of rust, &c., is now very promising, and that he vest operations have fully commenced.—N. Y. Journal Com., July 7.